

JORDAN TIMES

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جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Atherton arrives back in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Feb. 20 (R). — Mr. Alfred Atherton, United States Assistant Secretary of State, arrived today from Washington to resume his diplomatic shuttle aimed at reaching an Israeli-Egyptian statement of principles for a Middle East peace. Mr. Atherton told reporters at Ben Gurion airport that he could not yet say how long his mission between Cairo and Jerusalem would last. Replying to a question, Mr. Atherton said: "One of the objectives, of course, is to try and broaden the negotiations. I wouldn't want to prejudge that at this stage, but certainly one of the objectives is to provide a basis in the declaration (of principles) — so other parties, including Jordan could join."

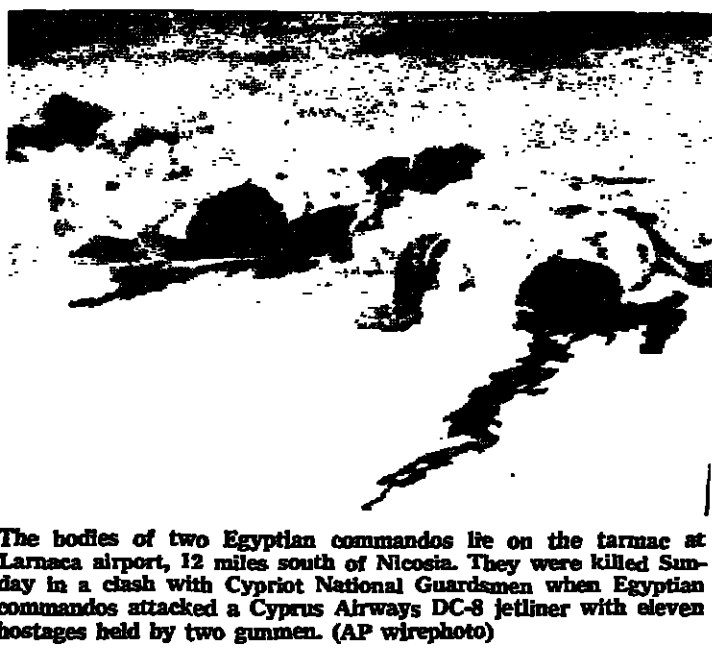
Bahraini Crown Prince leaves

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (R). — Bahrain's Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa left here today to return home after a two-day visit. He told reporters that he had discussed with Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan subjects of mutual interest and the latest development in the area. In an interview with the Jordan News Agency shortly before departure for home, Sheikh Hamad said that during his visit he acquainted himself with the various achievements in Jordan which were made despite the many difficulties and challenges facing this country.

Volume 3, Number 683 AMMAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, — RABIE AWAL 13, 1398 Price : Jordan 50 fils ; Syria 50 piastres ; Lebanon 75 piastres ; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal ; U.A.R. 1 dirham ; Great Britain 25 pence.

Inter-Arab scientific cooperation dominates third day of conference

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, Feb. 20 — After rather philosophical discussions during Sunday's session of the science and technology policy conference here, delegates today got down to examining more precise case studies and definite proposals for Arab cooperation in science.
The Director General of the Kuwait Fund, Dr. Abdul Latif Al-Hamad, yesterday outlined his latest proposals for the setting up of an "Arab fund for Scientific and Technological Development."
Frequent calls have been made during the conference for more regional cooperation. But an interesting aspect of this fund, which might be set up in early 1979, is the emphasis on armaments research. Dr. Adnan Shihab Al-Deen, who is closely involved with the project, told the Jordan Times that "defence is of crucial importance — almost the basis of development."
The main function of the fund will be to help Arab states get the best possible value for money from research. It will select and monitor projects rather than undertake research and development (R and D) itself. The fund might have a capital of about \$500 million. But it would supplement rather than replace existing sources of finance.
Other forms of Arab scientific cooperation were also outlined in today's conference by Dr. Osama Al-Kholi, Assistant Director General of the Arab League's Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) and by Mr. Muhyideen Sabra, the representative of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). It was reported that plans for a new ECWA centre for the transfer and development of technology will be put to an inter-governmental meeting at the end of March this year.
What to do about the brain drain
Discussions about international cooperation broadened out today, in committee, with particular focus on the problems of the brain drain. Support was expressed earlier by Mr. Bradford Morse, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for Prince Hassan's scheme to compensate countries like Jordan for the loss of their skilled manpower.
A paper read by Dr. Hafeth Qubeisi, Secretary General of the Arab Physical Society gave evidence of the extremely high proportion of Arab scientists working abroad.
Various measures were proposed for making use of this talent. Some scientists, it was believed, would be lured back if sophisticated research facilities were established here (and this was another reason to encourage regional cooperation). Fellowships should perhaps be arranged so that fewer scientists are sent to the developed nations early on in their academic careers. And even accepting that a large number of scientists would not come back, institutions could be set up to employ their talents for the benefit of the Arab countries while they were still working abroad.
In his keynote address, delivered on Sunday, Mr. Morse argued that there was historical evidence to show that the most important factor in economic growth was neither capital nor manpower but improvement in technology.
Earlier the conference had been debating how this technology should best be managed.
(Continued on page 2)



Split Israeli cabinet adjourns debate on settlements issue

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (R). — Israel's cabinet today began an impassioned debate on whether or not to push ahead with Jewish settlement on Arab land in face of hostile foreign opinion.
Most government ministers joined in the discussion. But after five and a half hours, several had not managed to speak, so Prime Minister Menachem Begin adjourned the debate until next Sunday.
The main focus of argument was believed to have been between Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.
As a leading negotiator in the so far fruitless negotiations with Egypt, Mr. Weizman has seen at first hand the size of the obstacles presented by Jewish settlements, particularly in the Yammik area of northern Sinai.
Mr. Sharon, who heads the ministerial committee on settlement, is a fervent advocate of mass Jewish settlement in the land of Israel as defined by the Bible — an area that includes large stretches of Arab land occupied by Israel in 1967.
Rivalry on this issue between Mr. Weizman and Mr. Sharon is known to have built up in recent weeks. A major point of friction is over which minister has most authority over settlement matters.
Mr. Sharon is popularly credited with ordering bulldozers to extend the Sinai settlements at the beginning of this year. The emergence of these bulldozers roused sharp controversy which was believed to have contributed to the breakup of the subsequent foreign ministers talks between Israel and Egypt in Jerusalem.
Last week Mr. Weizman was reported to have instructed settlement agencies to keep the bulldozers idle.
But when Mr. Begin left the meeting he gave a hint of the differences arising during the session.
"We are a democratic government," Mr. Begin said. "Differences of opinion are natural."
The prime minister said he hoped the cabinet would reach unanimous agreement on Sunday.
The cabinet met in its guise as the Ministerial Defence Committee — a device which legally restricts disclosures about the content of discussions.

Surviving Egyptian commandos released Relations strained in aftermath of Egyptian operation in Larnaka

Cyprus demands recall of Egyptian aide



The two alleged killers of Egyptian writer Youssef Sibai are seen being led away Sunday by Cyprus police after the surrender following an Egyptian commando attack on the Cyprus DC-8 jetliner at Larnaca airport in south Cyprus. Third from left is tall mustachioed Zayed Ali Al Ali, a Kuwaiti, and short mustachioed gunman (second from right) is Sameer Mohammad Katar. (AP wirephoto)

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (R). — President Anwar Sadat today conferred with senior aides on the crisis in relations with Cyprus in the aftermath of the bloody battle at Larnaka airport between Cypriot and Egyptian forces.

Egypt has challenged Cyprus's charge that it did not give permission for Egyptian commandos to be flown in to storm a commandeered airliner and free Arab hostages held by two gunmen who killed leading Egyptian editor Youssef Sibai in Nicosia on Saturday.
It has called for the extradition of the killers and the release of its commandos held after the Larnaka drama, in which 15 Egyptians died.
The shooting provoked angry reaction here. Cairo newspapers today accused Cyprus of taking a hostile stand and said the Cypriot national guard opened fire on the commando unit.
Official sources said Vice President, Hosni Mubarak and Premier Mamdouh Salem were in touch with the Cyprus government until the early hours of the morning to seek clarification of the Larnaka battle and press for the release of the detained commandos.
The officials, who declined to be named, told reporters the proof was that the Egyptian military transport aircraft carrying the commandos arrived at Larnaka about six p.m. local time and no shots were fired at it until two hours later. "During this time we were also in contact with the Cypriot authorities... we took it for granted that the Cypriots would cooperate fully given the fact that we informed them," the officials said.
"But the Cypriots turned this humanitarian rescue operation into a violent tragedy."
Asked whether there was misunderstanding between the two sides on the plane's mission, the officials said: "This was not a misunderstanding, we told them (the Cypriots) about our plans. The plane was given permission to land. We told the Cypriots about everything before it happened."
The government of Cyprus said today although it was releasing the surviving Egyptian commandos, it had rejected Egypt's request that the captured terrorists be sent to Cairo.
A spokesman also said the Cyprus government, angered by the foreign military operation on its soil, has demanded that Egypt recall its military from Nicosia.
Recall of Egyptian attaché demanded
Interior Minister Christodoulos Benjamin told a news conference Cypriot and not Egyptian courts would try the two Arab gunmen.
The violent weekend began when the two gunmen murdered Mr. Sibai at a conference in Nicosia on Saturday and flew out of the island on a Cyprus Airways DC-8 with their hostages.
Several Arab countries refused to allow them entry and after hours of negotiations at Djibouti on the Red Sea, they flew back to Larnaka airport yesterday.
The gunmen, who claimed to be Palestinians opposed to President Sadat's peace overtures toward Israel, surrendered at Larnaka airport Sunday as Egyptian commandos attempted to free the captives by force.
PLO accuses Iraqi-backed guerrillas
The Palestine Liberation Organisation, which had condemned Saturday's assassination of the Egyptian editor as "treason against the Palestinian cause," claimed in Beirut that the two assassins had acted for Iraqi intelligence.
Two Arabs accused of the murder of Mr. Sibai made a brief appearance in a Nicosia court today and were remanded in custody for eight days. They were named as Samir Mohammad Katar, 28, who carries a Jordanian passport, and Zayed Hussein Ahmad Al Ali, 26, who holds a Kuwaiti passport. Kuwait later denied that any of its nationals were involved.

Begin threatens plane sales to Egypt may cause Israel to revise proposals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Agencies). — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin this weekend accused U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of hardening Egypt's stand in Middle East peace efforts by saying that Israeli settlements in Sinai should not exist.
"That statement should not have been made, because we are in the midst of negotiations," he told the American ABC television network during an interview.
"We have different concepts about peace and therefore if such a statement is being made, I think it makes the stand of Egypt harder," he said during the interview.
Mr. Begin sharply criticised President Carter for linking the supply of warplanes to Israel with sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.
President Carter has proposed selling 50 F-15 and F-16 fighter planes to Israel, together with 60 F-15's for Saudi Arabia and 50 less sophisticated F-5E's to Egypt.
The Israeli prime minister said he hopes Congress will separate the sales and deal with the proposed planes for Israel first.
He added that Israel has serious objections to the U.S. supplying military planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.
Asked if the sales would cause him to change or withdraw his peace plan, Mr. Begin said he will not withdraw it, but added: "We can correct it in connection with certain developments."
It could have a significant effect on negotiations, he said, perhaps causing Israel to revise its proposals, particularly with respect to retaining air bases such as one near Eilat that is "a very important defense against attacks by planes from Saudi Arabia."
Israel occupies Lebanese village
BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 20 (Agencies). — Israeli troops and armour were reported here Sunday to have overrun a tiny village in south Lebanon as part of a new military effort to push Palestinian guerrillas off Israel's northern flank.
The pro-Libyan Beirut newspaper Al Kifah Al Arabi said a mechanised Israeli army force occupied the Moslem village of Meiss Al Jabal at 11:30 GMT Saturday.
Meanwhile Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad was quoted here as saying the Syrian contingent in the Arab peace force would remain in Lebanon as long as Lebanon wanted it, regardless of whether its mandate was renewed or not.
The peace force mandate is due to expire in April but the Arab League, which would renew it, is not expected to meet as scheduled on March 27 as member states opposed to President Anwar Sadat's peace policy with Israel have agreed to boycott it. Mr. Ahmad told the English language weekly Monday Morning.
BOMB KILLS ONE AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (Agencies). — A bomb exploded on the Hebrew University campus yesterday, killing one person and severely wounding at least one other, police said.
A second bomb was found nearby and defused, Israel Radio said.
A spokesman said details were still sketchy. The wounded person appeared to be a woman who lost her legs, he said. The dead person was not identified. Both are reported as being Arabs.
The explosions occurred just before 11:00 GMT outside the administration building, near where guards are posted. The explosion was hidden in a garbage can.
Israeli occupation forces later arrested about 20 residents of the occupied West Bank said to be relatives of the two casualties.

Sadat's mission failure from outset, W. Bank mayor charges

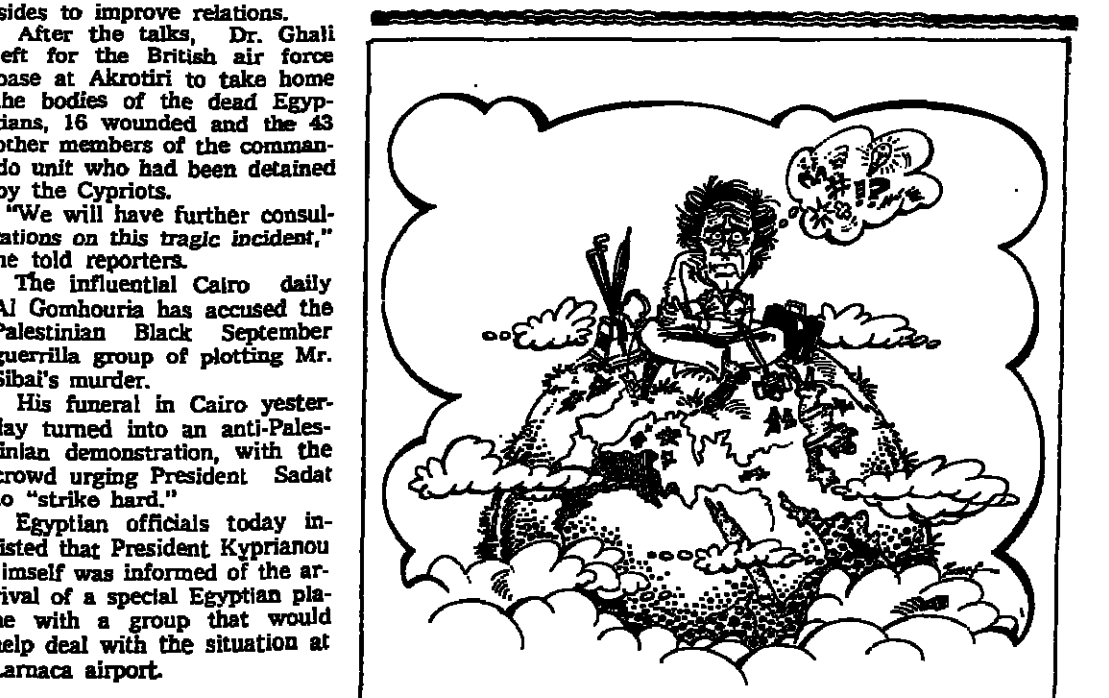
BEIRUT, Feb. 20 (R). — The mayor of the Israeli-occupied town of Ramallah, on the West Bank of the Jordan, has said Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace overture to Israel was a failure from the outset.
Mr. Karim Khalaf told the leftist daily Al Safir he would continue to oppose President Sadat's "surrender step with all possible means and will not be hindered in this by intimidation."
The paper quoted the mayor as saying in Amman that the Egyptian president's initiative had increased Israeli intransigence and arrogance.
He said: "The Palestinian Arab people in the interior occupied territories stand overwhelmingly behind the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They will continue to struggle to achieve their rights, including an independent state, representation and self-determination."

Young: Fear of coup motivated sale of jet fighters to Egypt

MIAMI, Florida, Feb. 20 (R). — The United States Ambassador to the United Nations Mr. Andrew Young has said he thinks the possibility of a military coup in Egypt was a factor in President Carter's decision to sell 50 fighter-bombers to that country.
"The only thing that can be dangerous to the United States and to Israel right now might be the overthrow of Sadat by his own military forces," Mr. Young told a campaign fundraising dinner here Saturday night.
"And I think that's the reason that the president made the concession of promising to send airplanes to Egypt."

Assad in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP). — Syrian President Hafez Assad, leading the diplomatic drive against Egypt's peace initiative with Israel, arrived here today on an official visit.
Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev went to the airport to effusively greet the Syrian president, a gesture that reflected Moscow's belief Syria is its most important and durable ally in the Middle East.
During his stay Mr. Assad is expected to press the Soviets to supply him with more arms with financial help from Arab oil states.
It was the Syrian leader's first visit to Moscow since President Anwar Sadat launched his peace initiative with a visit to Israel last November and a visit to the United States earlier this month.
Mr. Assad was preceded in the Soviet Union last week by Libya's no. 2 leader Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud.
Arab press reports said Libya had pledged \$2 billion in military and economic aid to



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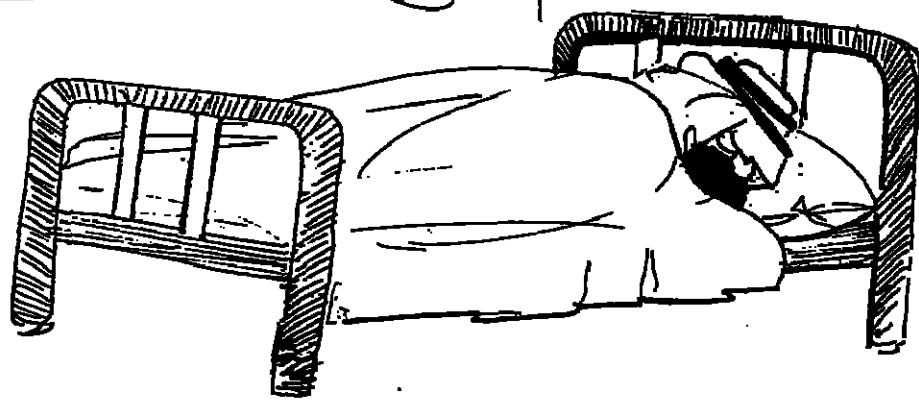
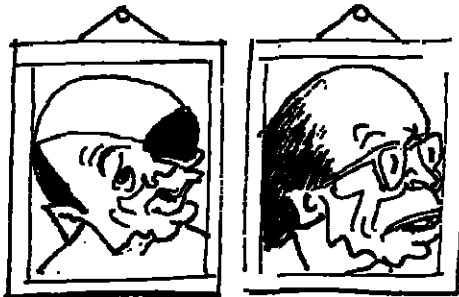
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Saudi monarch sends message

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has sent a message to His Majesty the King dealing with the current Middle East situation and Arab affairs.

The message was delivered by the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Amman to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy. According to the Jordan News Agency the message was within the context of consultation between the two monarchs on ways of serving national interests and strengthening Arab solidarity.

Swiss aid for RSS

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JT). — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) is to receive a grant of technical assistance and equipment from the Swiss government worth JD 244,000.

The terms of the agreement were finalised yesterday in a meeting attended by Dr. Albert Butros of the RSS and Mr. Karl Seiler, Head of the Vocational Training Section of the Swiss Technical Cooperation. The Swiss ambassador and RSS staff were present at the meeting.

The grant will be used to pay for Jordanian scholarships in Switzerland and for Swiss technical assistance in Jordan. It will also pay for a master plan of the proposed industrial chemistry laboratories at the society.

But the bulk of the money will be used to buy materials, testing equipment. The Swiss Federal Laboratory for Testing Materials and Research will cooperate closely with the RSS under the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Seiler is currently attending the science and technology conference here.

Iraqi minister leaves

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — The Iraqi minister of Transport, Jamal Mukarram Al Talbani, left Amman for home Sunday at the end of a four-day official visit to Jordan.

During his stay here, the minister and his accompanying delegation held talks with Jordanian officials on the transit of goods across the two countries particularly the transport of goods to Iraq from the seaport of Aqaba.

In a statement before departure, the Iraqi minister said that the talks yielded positive and fruitful results and the goods transported to Iraq via Aqaba will increase in volume in the near future.

Military delegation leaves

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — The delegation of instructors and officer cadets of King Abdel Aziz War College left for home today at the end of a week long visit to Jordan. The delegation visited several military institutes and positions and met with a number of top military officials.

The past's errors are best not repeated

The results of the Newsweek-Gallup opinion poll released in New York this week, showing the American public's changing perceptions of Israel and Egypt, should be viewed as an indicator of a truly historic trend. The fact that a majority of Americans now view President Sadat as the prime mover for peace in the Middle East will be seen in Israel as a woeful blow, because this signals a reversal of the almost sanctified truth that public opinion in the United States is overwhelmingly behind the Israelis.

The sudden shift, whether or not it turns out to be a temporary one, will not in itself bring Israel to its senses enough to adopt a more realistic bargaining position. But what it does indicate -- and this is something we hope would be better appreciated by leaders and policy-makers throughout the Arab World -- is the reality of a fluid public opinion in the West, and the fact that Israel's intransigence has been built upon its assumption of unwavering American support, which in turn has been based upon an overwhelming pro-Israeli sentiment among American public opinion. Of course, this pro-Israeli sentiment is the result primarily of a very professional and very persistent Zionist campaign of misinformation and lying propaganda, which feeds upon the general Western ignorance of the true facts of the Palestine conflict.

For President Sadat now to undercut everything that the Zionists have built up in the West over the past three-quarters of a century is historic indeed, and the Arabs should learn from this week's Newsweek poll that, just as the Israelis have done, the Arabs can make use of the shifting public opinion climate in the West to create an atmosphere in which Israeli intransigence sticks out like a sore thumb. It is clear that the real success -- and the only success, so far -- of President Sadat's peace drive has been in changing the American public's thinking. If the Arabs collectively do not at least make an effort now to capitalise on this fact, then truly one has to question the effectiveness and thoroughness of current Arab strategies. It was perhaps acceptable and unavoidable for the Arabs 40 and 50 years ago to plead ignorance about what the Zionist leaders were doing to public opinion in Europe and the United States. It is not acceptable today.

Queen Alya Fund opens

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JT). — The Queen Alya Fund announced here today the opening of their main office at Fifth Circle Jabal Amman. The office is open from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Saturday through Thursday. The Fund's address is P.O. Box 5118, Amman telephone 42242.

The Fund has also established a New York Office at suite 300, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, Washington DC 20038. Telex is 89604 McManis Wsh. Meanwhile the constituent assembly of the Queen Alya Association for the Care of the Deaf met in Amman last week and elected a ten member Board of Trustees headed by Mrs. Hanan Bah'uddin Toukan. Her Royal Highness Princess Haya is the Honorary President of the Association whose main concern will be the tackling of social and educational problems facing the handicapped and finding solutions for them through rehabilitation.

The committee is planning to make studies and prepare programmes for the promotion of various services currently extended to deaf people in Jordan. It will take an active role in carrying out these programmes.

Inter-Arab scientific cooperation dominates third day of conference

(Continued from page 1)

Planning versus poetry

Some scientists should be told what to do; others should be given the money to do just what they like. That was the basic proposition put forward by Professor J.M. Ashworth, Chief Scientist in Britain's "Think Tank", the Central Policy Review Staff.

According to his theory which seemed to be favourably received here the creative scientist must be allowed to follow his curiosity; to "fish in the general pool of knowledge." But most scientists should be directed by planners, not by academics. They must be given "mission-oriented" tasks, to solve practical problems. Contrasts, he suggested, were the best way of ensuring that they produced the goods.

Prof. Ashworth's paper followed one read by Prof. Ramanna, Director of India's Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, which was an illustration of the highly sophisticated technology, which could be produced even in a developing country.

The discussions following these papers in yesterday's half day session dealt with two main questions. First, how much money should be spent in a developing country on basic, or "curiosity-oriented" science? On one side was the view that "poetic" science is a basic human right which should not be confined to the rich countries; and that fundamental research was essential for the growth of autonomous technology in developing countries. On the other side it was felt that Jordan is too small and too poor to be able to afford the luxury of this basic research.

Centralised management?

The other main question was whether the direction of research ought to be centralised or not. It was argued that a decentralised system -- such as is found in Britain -- works well; but it was also felt that this depends on a certain level of development. For a poor country resources are perhaps better directed centrally.

Following these general discussions on Sunday, the conference today divided into two committees. The first discussed the question of cooperation, while the second concerned itself with scientific policies. Papers were read presenting the experiences of technology development in Korea, France, Romania, Pakistan and New Zealand.

Should a developing country choose to adapt, design or just select technology? How is technical information best disseminated? How is the private sector to be involved in R and D? These are the sort

of questions that were debated in committee today.

Basic human needs

A paper read by Dr. E. Robertson, Director General of New Zealand's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, described the development of research associations which seemed to be particularly relevant to Jordan's situation. New Zealand's system of financing research was also thought to be of special interest.

The danger of sacrificing basic human needs in the scramble for economic growth was emphasised towards the end of today's session by Mr. Maurice Williams, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Mr. Williams told the Jordan Times, however, that he felt Jordan's record in this respect was impressive. Development here has been balanced and well integrated with economic and social policies, he said.

Photographers wanted

The Jordan Times wants to see the work of photographers with black-and-white prints of any and all scenes in Jordan, either individual pictures or collections of photo-stories on a single theme. We are interested in publishing individual photos or photo-stories on a regular basis, and we'd like to see the work of local photographers, both Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike.

If you have photos to show, or would like to do some feature photos for the Jordan Times, please contact Mr. Khouri at the Jordan Times offices any day between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m. and between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to make an appointment.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Monday says there are "esoteric" hands working surreptitiously and dexterously in creating "alternatives" for pushing the Arab world into a new whirlpool of anarchy, violence and perplexity, with the aim of depleting Arab strength to the utmost possible limits.

The newspaper says the recent events in Lebanon and the subsequent murder of the Egyptian writer and politician Youssef Al Sibal in Cyprus, with all its tragic developments, are but two episodes of a series of "surprises" the esoteric hands have in store for distracting Arab attention and exploding strife amongst them.

Al Ra'i refers to "certain terrorist organisations cooperating with or working against Israel but achieving similar Israeli objectives of undermining security, tranquility and stability along the great Arab confrontation expense. We are responsible for closing all cracks in the Arab wall... and setting up a unified Arab front capable of confronting Israel."

Otherwise, Al Ra'i adds, the Israeli tactics of peace theatrical stunts, coupled with playing in time, will continue, with the Arabs paying dearly in land, blood and dignity.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The British Council, in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Art, presents an exhibition of works by four young Jordanian artists. The exhibition opens today and runs through Friday 24th.

A film entitled "Verlorenes Leben", subtitled in English, is showing tonight at 8:00 at the Goethe Institute.

Friends of Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology regret that the Panel Discussion scheduled for 6:30 p.m. at the Haya Arts Centre on Feb. 22nd, has been postponed.

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Under the patronage of his Excellency the minister of culture and youth, the Department of Culture and Arts presents in cooperation with the British Council Centre in Amman:

The Akhnaton Exhibition

by the artists Ahmed Hassan, Ahmed Odeh, Rateb Sha'ban and Qassem Amoudi.

The exhibition will be held at the British Council from Tuesday 21.2.78 until Friday 24.2.78.

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

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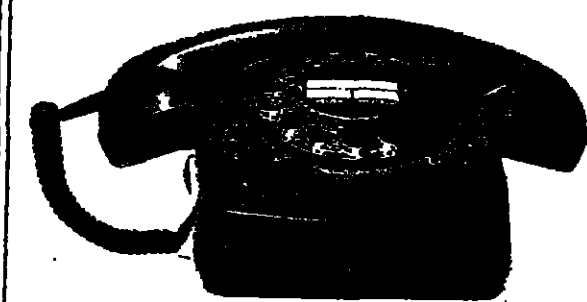
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National News Roundup

Australian Labour leader expected

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — The leader of the Australian Labour Party, Bob Hawke, is expected to arrive in Amman tomorrow (Tuesday) for a three-day visit to Jordan. Mr. Hawke, who is also Chairman of the Australian Trades Union Federation will hold talks with the Minister of Labour Issam Aljundi on Labour union affairs and will tour a number of Jordanian firms and factories. He will also visit touristic and archaeological sites in the country.

Saudi Arabia sends cheque

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — The Ministry of Waqfs, Islamic and Holy Places Affairs recently received from the Saudi Arabian government a cheque of \$12,558 as contribution for repair of a number of mosques in Jordan.

Dajani attends Tunis meeting

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — Minister of Industry and Commerce Najmeddine Dajani left here Sunday for Tunis at the head of a Jordanian delegation to take part in the Arab Economic and Social Council's meeting opening today. The four-day conference agenda includes joint Arab economic strategy and means of strengthening Euro-Arab and Afro-Arab cooperation.

Exports up 23 per cent last October

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — Jordan's exports during October 1977 registered an increase of 23 per cent against the same month in 1976. According to figures released by the Department of Statistics, exports to various countries were JD 4,224,000 whereas those of October 1976 were estimated at JD 426,000. Imports in October 1977 also increased by 3.2 per cent in comparison with October 1976.

Record keepers head for Stockholm

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — A delegation from the Civil Status Department left here today for Stockholm on a week-long visit. Members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with the modern computerized systems of keeping records for the purpose of introducing modern methods into the department. The three-man delegation is led by Mr. Rifal Hazaimah the Director of the department.

Jordan to seek finance from Arab-African bank

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — Jordan is to take part in the meetings of the board of directors of the Arab African Bank to be held in Cairo on Feb. 25. The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Finance Farhi Ubaid, told JNA that the board will discuss the Bank's budget and plans for the current year. Mr. Ubaid who will lead the Jordanian delegation to the meetings said that he will hold talks with board members on the possibility of the Bank financing a number of Jordanian projects.

Barakat discusses tourism development with Italian, Chinese envoys

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — The Minister of Tourism Ghaleb Barakat met separately here today with the ambassadors of China and Italy and discussed a number of subjects dealing with increasing cooperation between their countries and Jordan in the field of tourism.

Soviets give books to children's library

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA). — The Mayor of Amman Ma'an Abu Nuwar, today received a gift of 250 books for the children's section of the Municipal Library from the Soviet Cultural Centre. The books were on science literature, social sciences and technology.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Market Share	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last trading bid	Last trading offer
1 Jordan Pipe Manufacture Co.	JD 10,000	223	11.100	11.150	11.150	11.150	11.000	11.150
2 Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	600	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	—	1.150
3 Housing Bank	JD 1,000	715	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.050	—
4 Dar Al-Dawa' for Development and Investment	JD 1,000	400	1.200	1.250	1.250	1.250	—	—
5 Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	35	7.100	7.100	7.100	7.100	7.500	—
6 Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	488	11.900	11.950	11.900	11.950	—	—
7 Arab Aluminium Factory	JD 1,000	100	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.050	—
8 Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	95	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	—	1.450
9 Jordan Cement Factory	JD 10,000	3,133	15.750	15.900	15.850	15.900	—	—
10 Jordan Ceramics Factory	JD 1,000	1,570	1.050	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.050	—
11 Jordan Textiles Factory	JD 1,000	322	1.000	1.050	1.050	1.050	—	1.050
12 Paper and Cardboard Factory	JD 1,000	60	1.050	1.000	1.000	1.000	—	—
13 Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	405	6.800	6.750	6.750	6.750	6.750	6.800

75 per cent of share capital paid.

Total volume traded Monday, Feb. 20, JD 14,200.

Action urged on plight of U.S. citizen held by Israel on unsubstantiated charges

The Palestine Human Rights Campaign has issued an Action Alert (reproduced below) in Washington on the case of Sami Esmail, a New York born U.S. citizen of Palestinian origin who was arrested last year at Israel's Ben Gurion airport and appeared in court in Tel Aviv last week.

Sami Esmail pleaded innocent to charges that he trained with weapons for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

No trial date was set and his attorney, Felicia Langer, told the court she would contest the confession he allegedly made to the Israeli police. Ms. Langer charges the confession was extracted under duress.

Sami Esmail is not accused of any direct action against Israel but Israeli law permits the prosecution of any person belonging to "an unlawful association," such as the PFLP, if he steps on "Israeli soil".

On December 21, 1977, Sami Esmail, a New York-born U.S. citizen of Palestinian origin, was arrested upon his arrival at Israel's Ben Gurion airport.

A graduate student and teaching assistant at Michigan State University, Sami was on his way to visit his dying father in the occupied West Bank. It was not until Dec. 23 that his family was to learn of his arrest.

U.S. consular officials visited Sami at the Petah-Tikva prison on Dec. 25, and reported to Sami's brother Basim that his hair had been pulled and that he had been repeatedly punched, but was "otherwise all right." Basim Esmail and Sami's lawyer Felicia Langer were not able to see Sami until Dec. 28, after he had been taken to see his father, who had lapsed into unconsciousness.

Sami told them of seven days of physical and psychological torture at the hands of his Israeli interrogators, which had led him to consider suicide: having his hair pulled repeatedly; being punched repeatedly in the stomach and chest; being spat upon while forced to carry a heavy chair over his head for long periods of time; being forced to stand naked while being threatened with bodily harm; being denied more than two consecutive hours of sleep in seven days; and being interrogated by three different groups of interrogators for up to twenty four hours. These are all

forms of torture that are painful but leave no marks.

Flat denial

During his interrogation Sami was accused of being on a "mission" for an "illegal organization", a charge that he flatly denies. He did, however, finally sign a statement in Hebrew

re, Sami's trial is now to be open, rather than closed as was originally intended. Attorney Langer has requested that Walter Kerr, an employee of the U.S. Consulate in Tel Aviv who took the first official statement from Sami regarding his torture, be a witness at the trial. As he is an important witness, and State Department permi-

ers protesting Sami's torture and demanding his immediate release to the addresses listed below. It is of special importance that you urge the U.S. State Department to make a formal protest to the Israeli government for its inhumane treatment of Sami, and to permit Walter Kerr to testify at Sami's trial.

WRITE: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Department of State, DC 20520. Ms. Pat Derian, Human Rights Office, Department of State, DC 20520. The Israeli Embassy, 1621 18th St. NW, Washington DC 20008. Regarding permission for Walter Kerr to testify: Nancy Pelletreau, Special Consular Affairs, State Department, Washington DC 20520. Please send copies to: PIRC National Office, 1322 18th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Jordan Times also urges all American citizens here interested in seeing justice done in the Middle East to write to their senators and congresspersons, the United States Department of State and the Israeli Embassy in Washington D.C., either directly or through the American embassies in Amman and Damascus, to signal their concern about the case of Sami Esmail.

-- a language that he does not understand -- in order to stop the torture. On Jan. 3, Bernard Munger, representative of the International Red Cross, was denied access to visit Sami.

On the 6th Sami was charged, in a secret hearing, with belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), being an explosives expert, and receiving "terrorist training" in Libya in August, 1976. Sami denies all these charges.

Due to international pressure

asson is necessary before he can testify, we must insist that Kerr be allowed to do so. Furthermore, Israel Shahak, Chairperson of the Israel League for Human and Civil Rights, has informed us that the "confession" in Hebrew that Sami signed can be used as legal evidence against him in the Israeli courts.

His case remains serious, but we can help.

Write

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Carter decides to take definite action to end coal strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (R). — President Carter has decided to take definite action this week to end the 76-day U.S. coal strike, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said last night. Mr. Powell would not specify the nature of the action.

But he told reporters after a three-hour meeting of senior presidential advisers at the White House that Mr. Carter would consult congressional leaders about it immediately. Labour Secretary Ray Marshall told reporters Saturday that the president was prepared to exercise what he called undesirable options unless progress towards a settlement of the longest U.S. coal strike was made by yesterday afternoon.

Administration sources said Mr. Carter would, after consultations with Congress, decide on one of three options he has been considering for the past few days. They said these options included invoking a provision of the Taft-Hartley Act under which the government could seek a court order to force the 160,000 striking miners to return to work for an 80-day cooling off period.

The president could also ask Congress for emergency powers to enable the government to seize the mines or he could seek legislation from Congress to force the parties to submit their dispute to compulsory arbitration. Under the arbitration procedure, miners and coal operators would be bound by the recommendations made by an outside arbitrator.

OAU refuses donations from Iran, W. Germany due to S. Africa links

TRIPOLI, Feb. 20 (R). — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee refused donations from West Germany and Iran because they had links with South Africa, Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Tureiki said yesterday.

Dr. Tureiki, who chaired a Liberation Committee meeting here last week, told a news conference Iran had offered \$29,000 for refugees from Southern Africa.

The committee decided not to accept this and appealed to Iran to respect OAU and Security Council decisions concerning embargoes on South Africa," he said. He said an undisclosed West German donation also was not accepted because of nuclear cooperation between Bonn and South Africa. The minister, speaking before an OAU ministerial meeting opening in Tripoli today, said Iran was South Africa's biggest supplier of oil.

Anti-government riots erupt in Iran

TEHRAN, Feb. 20 (R). — Six people were killed and 125 injured in anti-government rioting in the city of Tabriz in north-western Iran Saturday, the official PARS News Agency reported yesterday.

It said the rioting was incited by Islamic Marxists. The agency said the rioters set fire to four hotels, and attacked eight cinemas and 73 banks in Tabriz, capital of Azarbaijan province. One of

the cinemas was also burned. PARS said 28 cars were set ablaze and many parking meters broken by the rioters. It added that 11 policemen were among the injured. The evening newspaper Ettela'at reported that sporadic demonstrations continued in Tabriz Sunday and police fired into the air to disperse the protesters.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Hala-kou Rambod, said the govern-

ment was in full control in the city and had restored peace and security. Fires blazed in Tabriz for several hours after police clashed with the demonstrators. A fire brigade spokesman said fires broke out at 134 places in the city. Several educational institutions were also destroyed. The government said six people were killed but a human rights committee put the death toll at 76.

Despite the labour force decline U.S. unions remain a power to reckon with

Editor's note: Following is the first in a series of four articles from the Financial Times concerning the role of unions in setting wage levels in different countries. This article, on unions in the United States, discusses how the American labour unions, once popular among the liberal establishment have become more conservative with their increased prosperity. But the blue-collar unions still set the pace followed by non-union employers and also enjoy considerable political power.

By Nancy Dume

WASHINGTON, (F.T.) — U.S. labour unions remain a potent force in the establishment of the general wage level here, despite the fact that the proportion of unionised labour in the overall work force has steadily declined in the past 30 years.

After World War II, almost 40 per cent of the American labour force held union cards. Today membership stands at about 25 per cent of the non-farm labour force and at about 20 per cent of all workers. The decline of union membership as a proportion of the work force is not expected to reverse in the near future. Despite a high unemployment rate, inflation and a general discontent with economic conditions, unions have been losing more than half the elections held under federal supervision to allow organisation in non-union plants. Four out of five of these votes have been held without contest by employers.

Blue collar shortage expected As a result of the "baby bust" of the early 1960's, the number of people entering the work force is expected to decline 30 per cent in the next three years. The U.S. is ultimately expected to have a membership. Still, union influence in setting overall wage levels is strong, according to a spokesman for the Council of Wage and Price Stability. Settlements by the powerful automobile, steel and trucking unions are generally followed by other industries. Wage increases for non-unionised workers follow the trends set by unions to a remarkable extent, although they vary with the business cycle.

During periods of prosperity rise for non-union workers usually lag only one to three per cent behind. In bad times, American employers may hold back on wage rises and catch up when business improves. Labour long ago abandoned efforts to organise among white-collar workers in large companies because wages, benefits and working conditions were kept far ahead of unionised settlements to discourage worker organisation. However, the unionisation of public service employees — government workers, hospital employ-

ees and teachers — has made great gains in recent years.

The upper hand

In those industries with one of a few strong unions and many small companies, like trucking, employees have the upper hand in setting wages. However where a few giants monopolise the field, like electrical equipment companies, and there are many small unions, then management holds the greatest strength. Generally speaking the most unionised industries have succeeded in getting the highest wages for their workers. About 70 per cent of those working in the automobile industry are union members receiving an average \$7.84 per hour. About 61 per cent of all workers in metal manufacturing (steel, iron, aluminum, etc) are organised and earn an average \$7.80 an hour.

The Labour Department reports the two industries with the lowest proportion of union organisation to be financing, real estate and insurance (4.2 per cent) — banking (2 per cent). Average earnings in these occupations are \$4.60 an hour and \$3.98 an hour, respectively.

Government interference

Although both the business community and the unions have rejected governmental interference in imposing wage and price controls, the federal government still plays a role in determining wage levels. In 1977 Congress raised the minimum wage from \$2.35 an hour to \$2.65 for 1978, with an increase over the next four years to \$3.35 an hour in 1981. Each rise tends to "ratchet up" the entire wage structure. The government can also move into bargaining situations as mediator when the national interest is at stake. Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the president can issue a strike injunction for an 80 day "cooling off" period, while federal mediators are sent into the negotiations.

Federal law fixes salaries for many of its subcontractors and suppliers requiring that workers be paid at "prevailing wages" — usually set by unions.

The AFL/CIO
Of the 177 national unions,

101 are affiliated with the AFL/CIO which represents most of labour's largest organisations. Two notable exceptions are the United Auto, Aerospace and Agricultural Implementation Workers and the Teamsters.

The most recent figures available from the Labour Department (1967) show the U.S. with 884 single-company unions, and the number is thought to have increased.

The AFL/CIO presents itself nationally as the political spokesman for all working men. Because it provides strong financial support and campaign workers to political candidates, labour is generally recognised as one of the most powerful lobbyists on Capitol Hill.

While the AFL/CIO represents labour on the national level, its affiliates work out their own contracts, provide their own forms of benefits and generally function as autonomous units.

Price indexes — the main concern

Since inflation has become a standing issue, unions' strongest concern in wage negotiations has been price indexes. Many of the largest unions have cost of living increases written into their contracts.

Productivity, once a major factor in determining increases, is virtually ignored, while many of the strongest unions are concentrating on obtaining lifetime job security for their members. Seniority and skills play some role in determining salaries. Most unions, wishing to avoid the phenomenon of "wage decomposition" which can actually raise younger workers' salaries above their seniors, still push for large percentage increases for older, skilled members.

Once a member in good standing of the "liberal establishment", labour has become increasingly conservative as its members have prospered. Earlier this year the labour coalition — which had backed President Jimmy Carter's election to the tune of some \$10 m. — suffered two major defeats in Congress.

Since then, AFL/CIO President George Meany has sought to broaden labour's base of support by courting liberals and minority groups. With strong support from the two, Congress passed the minimum wage hike and began work on labour reform legislation, and Mr. Meany has been demanding large job programmes and protective trade legislation. With labour clout still strong, he is likely to get at least part of what he wants.

Financial Times
News-Features

OAPEC assesses oil's future with respect to other energy sources

Editor's note: One of OAPEC's main self-assigned functions is to research the oil industry and promote its development in the Arab World. The following article, written by Mr. Ahmad Al Saadi, an economic researcher for OAPEC, was published in the February issue of the OAPEC News Bulletin. The article is an abridged version of a paper entitled The Future Position of Oil to Other Sources of Energy which Mr. Al Saadi submitted to the Tenth Arab Petroleum Congress, held in Tripoli, Libyan Jamahiriyah, Jan. 6-23. The Jordan Times is pleased to present its readers with this viewpoint as it discusses the prospects for oil in the light of the last decade's developments.

By Ahmad Al Saadi

By following the development of energy sources and policies over the last 10 years, the following conclusions can be reached:

1. Historic annual growth rates of 5 per cent for energy and 7.5 per cent for oil will have to decline because of the limited availability of proven oil reserves. If these rates of growth were to continue, published figures on proven reserves show oil would be depleted within 20 years.

Enhanced rates of recovery of oil by application of secondary and tertiary techniques are expected to add new oil to existing reserves, as is the expected discovery of oil on the continental shelf, the arctic regions and in the deep seas. The cost of producing such oil will be high, and its production requires a few years following discovery.

On the other hand, the production of synthetic oil from shale and tar sands and synthetic oil and gas from coal is not only hindered by high costs, but also by technological and environmental problems. According to some estimates, capital investments of \$90 billion are required to produce 3 MBDOE synthetic oil and gas from coal and 0.5 million b/d of oil from shale. Furthermore, the lead times involved are 6 to 10 years.

In conclusion, there will be no significant production of oil from shale and tar sands, or synthesised oil and gas from coal which will compete commercially in the next 10 years with conventional oil. In the light of some estimates, the price of crude oil should rise 50 per cent in real terms

to encourage the development of these sources. (This is a conservative estimate. In another estimate, for example, an equivalent barrel of oil from shale would cost \$27.)

If rates of recovery of existing reserves are enhanced, oil that now costs less to produce (such as Arab and OPEC oil in general) will have an advantage in terms of current reserve volume and production costs over oil from other regions. We can conclude that there will be no shortage of oil in the mid-1990s, but there will be the beginning of a shortage in the supply of cheap oil because unconventional sources of oil will be very costly to produce.

2. Energy resources are generally abundant, particularly coal. According to some estimates, total reserves of primary sources — oil, coal, oil shale, oil sands — should suffice for 117 years at the average annual rate of consumption in 1976. Had the rate prior to 1973 persisted, reserves might have been depleted within 50 years. The bulk of these reserves are possessed by the industrialised countries.

Huge capital investments are required to develop these sources. Cost estimates for the development of synthetic oil and the use of coal are very high.

Renewable sources of energy, such as solar energy and nuclear fusion, are still in the research and experimental stage and are not expected to contribute significantly before the end of this century.

3. Estimates of future demand for oil and energy are problematic because they are based on uncertainties. Some of these are:

a. Differing estimates of ultimately recoverable reserves of oil and gas, their location and cost of production.

b. Achievement of technological improvements and breakthroughs regarding enhanced rates of oil recovery, mining and in situ recovery techniques for coal and oil shale, the fast-breeder reactor, solar energy and nuclear fusion.

c. Different choices of capital investments for the development of energy alternatives in the light of (a) and (b).

d. Future rates of economic growth.

4. These uncertainties prompted the industrialised countries to take over direct responsibility for determining the energy future from the oil companies and the vagaries of market forces. From the experience of the last three years, the following outlines have become visible:

a. There will be a gradual transition from reliance on oil to its alternatives. A rapid and large-scale transition would require such large capital investments that the reallocation of capital from some economic sectors to that of energy could cause the former to be disrupted. This would adversely affect economic growth and rates of unemployment, at least in the short run.

b. Energy conservation policies aimed at a gradual reduction in reliance on imported oil envision imported oil as the vital link in the transition to other sources of energy.

c. Two prices will be set for oil. There will be a cheap price for imported oil on the one hand, and a high price for petroleum products in the industrialised countries on the other. The difference will be indirectly used to finance the development of energy alternatives.

d. Oil stockpiles will be raised and imports of oil reduced to help freeze, if not reduce, prices for imported oil in the future.

e. The industrialised countries will step up their research efforts and further cooperate in the development of alternatives.

These policies are, in fact, a continuation of those begun by the industrialised countries following World War II. They are aimed at obtaining imported energy, that is, oil, at the lowest possible cost to help sustain economic growth. Prior to 1973, the result of these policies was to deprive the oil producers of sufficient revenues to finance economic development, despite the dep-

pletion of their oil reserves. Following the oil-price adjustment in 1973, it became clear that oil could no longer continue meeting the increases in demand. When the oil companies could no longer obtain oil cheaply, governments stepped in with their "new" policies to again try to get cheap oil, thus depriving the oil producers of a real return on their oil. If their aims were to be realised, soaring inflation rates would make the oil producers' development plans too costly to finance.

In the light of these developments and the policies of the industrialised countries, prospects for oil, particularly imported oil, can be portrayed as follows:

1. Until 1985

Demand for oil will increase annually but at lower rates than those that prevailed before 1973. If energy demand in the industrialised countries is assumed to grow at an annual rate of 3 per cent (rather than the 5 per cent assumed prior to 1973), then energy consumption in the industrialised countries would rise to 23 MBDOE in 1985. Even if the industrialised countries were to add to local production a total of 5 million b/d from the North Sea and Alaska, 10 MBDOE from coal and nuclear energy, and one MBDOE from marginal sources such as hydroelectricity, geothermal energy, oil shale, tar sands and solar energy, the industrialised countries would still need to import an extra 7 million b/d over present levels.

Of these imports, 6 million b/d would have to come from the OPEC countries, thereby requiring a corresponding increase in the level of production in these countries. OPEC production may further increase by one million b/d to meet local demand and by an additional one million b/d for export to non-industrialised countries. Hence the level of OPEC production would have to rise 39 million b/d (a figure that approximates the OECD estimate). To reach this figure OPEC production would have to increase by 3 per cent annually until 1985.

The world growth rate may reach 3 to 4 per cent because demand for oil in the socialist and developing countries is increasing more than in the industrialised countries.

2. Until 2000

Uncertainties with regard to economic growth, the development of alternatives and the

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Feb. 20 (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One dollar	2.0235/55	West German marks
	2.1865/1905	Dutch guilders
	1.8140/90	Swiss francs
	31.74/79	Belgian francs
	4.775/7825	French francs
	852.25/75	Italian lire
	236.40/70	Japanese yen

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed after a quiet session Monday, dealers said.

There were small irregular movements in government stocks, while leading equities, which opened earlier following weekend press comment on last week's trade figure and money supply data, closed steady at the lower levels on lack of selling pressure. Government stocks closed occasionally higher in selective small buying on yield considerations. Leading industrials were mostly a penny or so easier with some shares slightly above the day's lows.

At 15:00, the F.T. index was down 1.1 at 458.2. Mining shares were a firm feature on the higher gold bullion price, and heavy weight gold producers scored gains of 25 to 50 cents. Australians closed above the lows after opening easier. Leaders a penny or two easier included Marks, ICI, Courtauld, Lucas, GKN, EMI, Ewator and Fisons while Glaxo, Vickers and Dunlop all recovered small falls by the close. AP Cement, GEC and John Brown all firmed slightly against the trend but Unilever was a weak spot dealers said.

Price of gold closed in London Monday at \$182.25/oz.

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Threat of Protestant backlash grows as IRA admits bombing hotel

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 20 (AP). — The threat of a Protestant backlash against Roman Catholics grew in Northern Ireland today after Irish Republican Army guerrillas admitted firebombing a crowded Belfast restaurant, killing 12 persons. Andy Tyrrie, self-styled Supreme Commander of the Ulster Defense Association or UDA, biggest of the province's street armies, warned: "I've never been under such pressure from our rank and file to authorise immediate action."

Others reported similar demands for revenge against the mainly Roman Catholic IRA's Provisional Wing, fighting to end British rule in this Protestant-dominated province.

Police said the people killed in Friday night's bombing at the La Mon House hotel were all Protestants.

Tension was high in Belfast in the aftermath of the bombing, one of the worst acts of violence here since sectarian feuding broke out 2½ years ago.

Restaurants, clubs and bars in Belfast were virtually deserted last weekend as people stayed home for fear of more violence. The provisionals continued their blitz.

Police reported six bombs exploded within seven minutes in Londonderry's main bus depot at midnight, destroying 15 buses and badly damaging 20. No casualties were reported.

Firebombs gutted two shops in Omagh, 40 miles west of Belfast, Sunday, a spokesman said.

Mr. Tyrrie and other leaders of Protestant extremist organizations — some of them outlawed — met twice over the weekend to decide whether to end their 10-month-old cease fire.

So far, an informed Protestant source said: "The cooler heads have managed to keep the hot-heads in line — but it is getting harder to keep the lid on. Unless the British drastically rethink their security policy, which obviously is not stopping the IRA, we'll have to do something about these murderous scum ourselves."

The La Mon House bombing climaxed an offensive launched by the IRA before Christmas. Twenty persons have been killed in the last month.

The massacre was also a slap in the face for Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Roy Ma-

son, who had repeatedly boasted his security forces were hammering the guerrillas. Many Protestant blame Mr. Mason's boasts for goading the provisionals into their new terror campaign.

Mr. Mason was expected to be criticised in parliament today when he reports on security in the province.

British army commanders here are pressing him to intensify operations against the IRA, military sources reported. The Protestant news letter Daily said in an editorial today: "Taken measures by the government are no longer enough... it must put all its resources into action immediately or have a greater catastrophe on its hands."

Police Saturday arrested 20 top IRA activists in a swoop designed to preempt any Protestant backlash. But, police sources disclosed, 30 other prominent provisionals evaded the dragnet.

Gallup Poll shows U.S. support for Israel declining

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP). — U.S. support for Israel has been on the decline since the peace initiatives undertaken last November by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, according to a Newsweek-Gallup Poll released yesterday.

The American news weekly, in its forthcoming issue says the poll also shows increased American sympathy for the Egyptian position with a majority of Americans rating Sadat as the prime mover for peace in the Middle East.

Newsweek says 33 per cent of the 654 people interviewed said their basic sympathies were with Israel, while in a similar Gallup Poll last October with 1,500 persons interviewed, 46 per cent of those who answered said they were in favour of the Israeli position.

According to the news weekly, 45 per cent of those

interviewed in the poll thought Egypt was the country most willing to compromise to achieve peace in the Middle East, while 26 per cent believed Israel was more flexible.

Sixty-six per cent of those who answered, says Newsweek, rated Sadat's peace efforts as either "good" or "excellent". U.S. President Jimmy Carter received a 47 per cent rating in the two categories for his role in the peace process, with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel getting a 41 per cent vote and foreign minister Moshe Dayan 36 per cent.

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A majority of the respondents also said they did not want America to get more deeply involved by putting increased pressure on Egypt or Israel, Newsweek reported.

Ali vows to regain title in 6 months

DACCA, Bangladesh, Feb. 20 (AP). — Former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali received a five-minute standing ovation from a throng of 75,000 yesterday when he arrived in Dacca Stadium to receive the key to the city.

Amid deafening cheers, Ali reiterated his determination to win back within six months

the title he lost to Leon Spinks on Wednesday.

Responding to an address of welcome by Dacca municipal officials, Ali told the crowd their love and affection helped him recover from his defeat.

"Now I am determined to win back the title. Next time when I come to Bangladesh, I will come with the championship," he said.

Organised crime has penetrated Israeli government, industrial circles, says government report

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (R). — An Israeli government committee reported yesterday that organised crime was widespread in Israel and that a general erosion of law and order had eaten deep into Israeli society.

The committee's report said the underworld had penetrated government and industrial circles and was reaping scores of millions of dollars a year from theft, smuggling and drug traffic.

The drug trade alone, the report said, was organised on a sophisticated scale that brought in an estimated billion Israeli pounds (about \$60 million) a year.

An unpublished supplement to the report named about 10 of the suspected criminal overlords. It said police knew about their activities but had insufficient evidence to charge them.

The report said organised crime was only part of "a general malaise in Israeli society." It said that general disregard of law in such fields as taxation and building regulations had "encroached on all parts of Israeli society."

The committee started its investigations last autumn when newspapers were complaining about the growth of organised crime. Police insisted at the time that such crime was on only a limited scale.

Headed by former Attorney General Erwin Shimon, the committee said that Israeli authorities, obsessed by exterior threats to the nation over the past 30 years, had paid too little attention to crime from within.

Mr. Shimon blamed the police for not showing greater initiative and for not making full use of the resources they had. Police officials declined immediate comment.

The report said that of the 4,000 cars stolen in Israel last year about half disappeared completely into a gangland disposal network at an estimated profit of about 200 million Israeli pounds (about \$30 million).

The drug traffic was so active that about 15 per cent of the nation's youth had tried some form of illegal narcotics, the report said.

The committee recommended a more vigorous police assault on the leaders of the underworld.

It suggested drastic changes in the criminal law so as to move some of the safeguards behind which big-time criminals were shielded.

Those accused of serious crimes should be obliged to testify even if this meant incriminating themselves, the report said.

And a statement by a witness should be admissible in court even if the witness was subsequently terrorised into retracting his evidence.

Interior Minister Josef Borog said the report would be studied with a view to taking government action.

The rise of Arab nationalism and the emergence of Transjordan

By Suleiman Mousa

(Editor's note: In today's and tomorrow's issues, we are publishing the full text of a scholarly article by Jordanian historian Suleiman Mousa, which is one of 11 articles that make up a recently published book entitled *Nationalism in a Non-national State: The Dissolution of the Ottoman Empire*. The book, edited by William W. Haddad and William L. Ochsenwald, was published late last year by the Ohio State University Press, Columbus, Ohio, USA. The article by Mr. Mousa is of particular interest because of its analysis of the historical circumstances giving birth to the Kingdom of Jordan. The Jordan Times is pleased to publish the article with the kind permission of Mr. Mousa.)

The Ottoman state and the Arabs

Early in the 16th century, the Ottoman Turks seized control of the Arabic-speaking lands that had been ruled by the Egyptian Mamluks. For four centuries the Ottomans remained in control of the Asian Arab lands. This control might well have lasted longer had it not been for the fact that the Ottomans took the side of Germany in World War I.

The ties of Islam had, all along, considerably influenced the Arabs in their acceptance of Ottoman rule and, vice versa, in the attitude of the Moslem Ottomans toward their Arab subjects. Religious fervor was then much stronger than national consciousness. No doubt the Arabs were regarded with special consideration because they were the first Moslem nation, the one into which the Prophet Mohammad was born and which included his descendants and the great Caliphs of Islam. However, that consideration never amounted to entrusting them with real responsibilities in the central government; only a relatively small number of Arabic-speakers held key posts in Istanbul.

The social structure remained at its old traditional level of princelords, fief landlords, and sheikdoms. In consonance with the traditional concept of government, the Ottomans were concerned with governing their subjects much more than with bettering their conditions. In the 19th century the gendarmerie was an instrument to achieve security by terror wherever it could be applied. The ruling oligarchy paid little attention to the masses. Ottoman subjects in the Arab provinces were equally objects of neglect until late in the 19th century. After the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) took power in 1909, many new laws were exclusively in the interests of the Turks; they were aimed at giving them control over the other races of the empire. In economic development programmes preference was accorded to Turkish provinces—so much so that perhaps as much as 80 per cent of the public funds was spent exclusively in Turkish areas.

Coupled with this Ottoman neglect of the non-Turkish

provinces was the gradual seizure by the European powers of some Ottoman provinces and an attempt to extend their influence to the rest. The latter was done through the capitulations, pressure, diplomacy, and Western education. Thus the European powers began to establish schools in geographic Syria (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Transjordan). Those schools helped to raise the literacy rate so "that at the level of Arab literacy in towns and villages was probably ten per cent higher than in Turkish areas." The prevailing mass ignorance prior to this had precluded any social unity impossible. The state schools, however, fostered a grievance of a special kind. The Ottoman government began to recognise Turkish as the official language in Arab lands. Not only in government matters but also in the state schools, Arabic was given a secondary place. Meanwhile, missionary schools were according Arabic a privileged position. The government's language policy caused the Arabs to feel that there was a plan to eradicate their national structure and to Turkicize them by the passage of time. It must be admitted, however, that Ottoman education left its impact among the Arabs and produced a number of brilliant leaders and administrators. Eight prime ministers of Iraq were graduates of the military college in Istanbul; in Jordan seven prime ministers were graduates of Ottoman military and civil schools.

The rise of Arab nationalism

The movement of Arab nationalism sprang essentially from national and racial feelings. Two main factors were behind its emergence at the beginning of the 20th century: the Arabs' contact with European culture and ideas, and a natural reaction against the Turkish national movement.

Turkish-speakers held most administrative posts in the Ottoman Empire, in spite of the fact that all subjects of the state were considered "Ottomans" in their formal nationality. At the same time, the Arabs had a sort of autonomy in many provinces, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula, where the Sharifs ruled

in the Hijaz, the Saudis and Rashidis in Najd, and the Zaydis and Idrissis in Yemen and Assir. The first rising of the Saudis late in the 18th century had been essentially a national movement with a facade of religious reform.

The Arab national movement started in Syria and Iraq with the demand for reform and a certain degree of autonomy so that those provinces might be able to effect reforms. In the beginning of the movement, reformers did not entertain the idea of separatism since that would carry with it the danger of European domination. This fear of European domination increased after the African Arab countries began to fall—starting with the French occupation of Algeria in 1830 and culminating with the Italian occupation of Libya in 1911. The Ottomans, in contrast with the Europeans at least, kept the unity of the Arab countries and gave the Arabs the satisfaction of feeling that they were living under a Moslem sovereign state. Hence the Arabs' welcome of the constitution of 1908 and the CUP's motto of freedom, justice, and equality.

The CUP deposed Sultan Abdulhamid II in 1909. Their tough policies brought about a succession of risings in Yemen, Assir, Jabal Al Druze, and Karak. The government forces crushed the revolts in Jabal Al Druze and Karak, but were unable to do so in Yemen and Assir. It is noteworthy that Sharif Hussein, Amir of the Hijaz, fought on the side of the Ottomans in Assir and Nejd. He believed that "the state is not confined to the Turks but we have the larger share in counsel and right of opinion in matters relating to its interests."

Before the deposition of Abdulhamid, the Arabs saw the Sultan as the Moslem Caliph and the head of the Ottoman state. After he was ousted, it became clear that power was in the hands of the CUP and not in the hands of the Sultan-Caliph. The CUP initiated a racial policy. The Arabs generally felt disappointed to discover that, despite the restoration of the constitution, the CUP had assumed absolute power and were following a Turkification policy instead of the policy of decentralisation that the Arabs had expected. What the Arabs had wanted was greater autonomy within the Ottoman state, but now many of them announced that the bond of the Caliphate no longer existed and that the question was one of Turk against Arab and no more.

Arab nationalists at first pursued an open policy in their endeavors to obtain reforms, but CUP measures obliged them to seek outside platforms to express their views. Thus they formed in 1912 the Decentralisation Party in Egypt and held in June 1913 the first Arab Congress in Paris. At the same time two secret societies were formed: Al Fatah ("The Young Arab") and Al Ahd ("The Covenant"), both of which aimed at Arab independence.

We must bear in mind that the Arab movement was essentially of a national character.

Christians as well as Moslems participated in both its open and secret activities. The terms of the movement were plain: a common tongue, a common history, a common homeland, and common interests. The Decentralisation Party took a further step in including a number of Palestinian Jews in its membership, on the plea that "if the Jews accept the country's nationality, they would become ordinary citizens of this homeland." Pioneers of the Arab movement made their motto "Religion is for God, homeland is for all."

The resolutions of the Arab Congress in Paris gave an indication about Arab demands at the time. They were mainly a call for (1) the implementation of reforms, (2) active Arab participation in the central administration and the exercise of their political rights, (3) establishment of decentralised rule in the Arab provinces, (4) the Arabic language to be recognised as an official language in the Arab provinces and in parliament, (5) military service to be performed by Arabs in their respective provinces, except in cases of extreme necessity by the state. However, at almost the same time, Al Fatah adopted the decision that its ultimate aim would be "to free the Arab nation, according to conditions and circumstances, step by step, through legitimate means or otherwise." It followed this by selecting the colours of the Arab flag—white, black and green—in March 1914. When the Arab revolt began, the Sharif used a red flag because red was the traditional colour of the sharifs. After a year, in June 1917, he adopted the three colours of Al Fatah in addition to the red.

The coming of World War I brought about new situations and caused both Turks and Arabs to face hard decisions. Sharif Hussein advised against involvement, but the CUP joined hands with Germany and sent Jemal Pasha to Damascus as commander of all troops in Syria and Arabia. He had wide powers to carry on the war against the British in Egypt. The Arabs, faced with this situation, decided to postpone their demands and declared that they would cooperate fully with the Ottoman government in the war effort. But Jemal Pasha, in the wake of his failure in Egypt, began to pursue a policy of oppression and persecution. He arrested a number of suspected anti-Ottoman leaders and had them hanged on Aug. 21 1918; there followed a campaign of repression, banishment, arrests, and military courts. This policy estranged the Arabs and caused them to believe that the Turks were bent on crushing their national identity once and for all.

In this atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty, the British government approached Sharif Hussein, proposing support if the Arabs would rise against the Ottomans. At first the Sharif declined, but some months later two events occurred that made him change his mind. National leaders in Damascus informed him of their movement and invited him to assume its leadership; at almost

the same time a plot of the Turkish governor of the Hijaz to overthrow the Sharif and put an end to its autonomy was revealed. The grand Sharif delegated his third son, Faisal, to proceed to Damascus, where he consulted with the Iraqi and Syrian leaders of the movement. They assured him of their ability to stage a successful rising in cooperation with strong Arab elements in the Ottoman army. Faisal then informed them of Britain's proposal to his father. After this, they drew up a protocol authorising the grand Sharif to negotiate with Britain on behalf of the Arab nation on the condition that Britain organise Arab independence in all Asian Arab countries (excluding Aden) in return for granting Britain a preference in economic projects.

On the strength of this protocol, the Sharif began his negotiations with Britain, but he did not wish to commit himself irrevocably before exhausting all possible means for an understanding with the Ottoman government. Thus in March 1916 he asked them to agree to the following: (1) a declaration of a general amnesty for political prisoners, (2) to grant Syria and Iraq an autonomous administration, and (3) to recognise the Sharif's position in the Hijaz as a hereditary right. The answer he received was a rebuff. He was told very bluntly that such demands were not his concern and that he had better improve his behaviour. Jemal Pasha had a second group of leaders and intellectuals hanged on May 6, 1916. The die was cast, and a month later the Arabs began their revolt.

Transjordan under the Ottomans

Under the Ottomans, Transjordan was an integral part of geographic Syria, but it had a comparatively small population and was far from the main centres of commerce and routes of communication.

The Ottoman government established in 1851 a governorship in the district of Irbid, ten years later it established the governorship of Salt. The district of Karak remained independent until 1893. The whole area would have been forgotten land had it not been for the fact that the Syrian hajj ("pilgrimage") passed through there on the way from Damascus to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina and the return trip to Damascus.

The pilgrimage road at that time ran through areas most of which were under the control of Bedouin tribes. Therefore the Ottomans found it expedient to pay the Sharifs of those tribes money in return for the tribes' keeping order and refraining from maltreatment of the pilgrims. The government built a series of forts and stations along the road and stationed troops in some of them so that pilgrims could rest there and replenish their stocks of water for the next stage. The agreements with the Bedouin provided for guarding the wells and cisterns at those stations and having them filled with water during winter. Every year the government would appoint a senior official to accompany

the pilgrimage and supervise the welfare and safety of the pilgrims. This senior official was entrusted with the task of distributing the gifts and sums of money among the Bedouin chiefs in accordance with traditional agreements. Sometimes the pilgrimage chief ignored that tradition, which in turn caused the tribes to attack the pilgrims. Ahmad Al Budayri relates how in 1756 the Banu Sakhr tribe attacked the Syrian pilgrimage and "committed deeds that even worshippers of fire would not commit."

In 1908 the chief of the pilgrimage did not dare to return by land from the Hijaz to Damascus; the grand Sharif had to delegate his brother, Nasir, and second son, Abdullah, to accompany the pilgrims and see that they returned safely. Descriptions by travellers who visited Transjordan late in the 19th century indicate the general conditions prevailing in the various Ottoman provinces. Selah Merrill relates the difficulty he encountered in finding someone to carry a letter from Ajlun to Salt, a journey of thirty to forty miles, because of the lack of security. He tells how a young man in Salt wished to study in the American college in Beirut and how his parents dissuaded him from his ambition because they were concerned about the long distance and serious dangers! When one of Merrill's comrades fell ill, since there was no medical treatment available, he had to send a messenger from Salt to Jerusalem to get a stretcher to carry the sick man. After two days men arrived with the stretcher. The ill man was carried on their shoulders to Jerusalem—a twenty-two hour journey. It should be remembered that the inhabitants of Transjordan used very primitive methods of medical treatment, such as pouring boiling olive oil or animal butter on wounds caused by swords or bullets or applying hot rods of iron to various parts of the body. When Robinson Lees and his companions decided to travel from Amman to Hawran, they could not find a Bedouin who would venture to accompany them. The Circassians hesitated because the country was full of danger; only after much hesitation and deliberation did two of them agree to make the journey for a payment of ten pounds (which was then a small fortune). Gray Hill met with great difficulties when visiting Karak. When he informed Salih Al Majali, paramount sheik in the district, that he would complain to the queen of England and to the sultan of Turkey, the sheik did not show any concern and said that Gray could complain to anyone he liked but that in Karak he himself was the king.

Generally the inhabitants were divided into two main categories: Bedouins and villagers. The Bedouins were in control of the semi-desert areas east of the pilgrimage routes (later the Hijaz Railway). They lived in goat-hair tents and were mainly concerned with raising camels, sheep, and fine breeds of horses. They moved their encampments from one place to another, seeking sufficient sources of

water and grazing. The area west of the railway, too, was once inhabited by nomadic tribes. The Jordan Valley was inhabited by tribes who would spend the summer in the hilly plateau to the east. Each tribe had a certain wide area of its own to live in with other allied tribes. The Hawtat were masters of the south around Ma'an, Aqaba, and Petra; the Banu Sakhr lived in the middle and the north; and the Adwan lived in the Jordan Valley and the eastern plateau around Salt and Amman.

Villagers lived in areas suitable for the cultivation of wheat, barley and other grains. They were not as numerous as the Bedouin. In the areas of Karak, besides the town itself, there were only three villages. About 1880 Circassians from the Caucasus arrived and established settlements where spring waters were abundant: at Amman, Jarash, Zarqa, and elsewhere. In the north the number of villages was small. There would be a population ranging from 40 to 700 persons in each village.

Life was indeed very primitive, and the code of nature prevailed, with the strong overruling the weak and sun all tribes allying themselves with the large ones in peace and war. Even villagers found it expedient to ally themselves with the strong tribes around them, as, for example, the inhabitants of Salt allied themselves with the Adwan tribe. Sometimes villagers and tribes fought each other, as the villagers of the north fought against the Banu Sakhr. Other villagers found no alternative but to pay a tribute (khawa) to avoid tribal onslaughts. Villagers were no match for the Bedouin, who made fighting their pride in life and who excelled in horsemanship and in the use of swords and spears. The tribesmen also had more freedom of movement. They would make a sudden attack on their sedentary neighbours, seize their cattle, and vanish into the wilderness. A German explorer tells how the villagers of Ajlun intended to abandon their villages under the pressure of the Bedouin. The government sensed the danger and sent a military force that in cooperation with the villagers, attacked the aggressive tribe and "exterminated the whole Bedouin tribe down to its last member." Villagers also made alliances among themselves in a tribal fashion under the leadership of strong families. In hilly areas where trees were abundant, the Bedouin were at a disadvantage and were unable to penetrate. Increased use of rifles and firearms gave the villagers an effective weapon of defense against Bedouin lenders.

It should be added that fighting was not limited to villagers against tribesmen. In fact, matters were much worse because the tribes raided each other. The raiders sometimes went a long way. Jordanian tribes raided as far as Iraq, and Arabian tribes penetrated as far as Jabal Al Druze and the Hawran. For the Bedouin fighting was a way of life.

Thus we see Transjordan toward the end of the 19th

century sparsely populated and cultivated, with few roads, no medical facilities, no postal service, no newspapers, and only very few schools. Beds of burden were the only means of transporting goods, and travelling was done on horse or mule. Literacy probably did not exceed one per cent.

The late Ottoman period

During the first six years of this century, the construction of the Hijaz Railway line began in Damascus, passed through Transjordan, and reached Medina in the Hijaz by the way of life in the country, but it did affect the 1908. It did little to affect the rising in Karak when the military forces of the Ottoman government were conveyed at an unprecedented speed to crush the revolt.

That rising was a clear proof of the wide gulf separating the ruler from the ruled. The semi-sedentary inhabitants of this district had lived many years without a regular government. Suddenly they found themselves a target for Ottoman regulations and rules. The government, for its part, did not attempt to understand their particular state of mind; it did not even bother to study their grievances regarding the new order imposed so suddenly upon them. The central government had decided in 1910 to carry out a census of the male population in preparation for conscription, to increase taxation, to enforce a partial disarmament of the population, and to register land ownership. These measures, especially the prospect of conscription into the Ottoman army, caused apprehension. The Majali, the leading family in the district, also believed that the government meant to deprive them of their dominant position. The people, led by the head sheik Qadr Al Majali, rose in revolt on Nov. 21 1910. They occupied the main government building in Karak and disposed of most of the troops within the town, including patrols and troops guarding the census committee. The rising, which spread to Ma'an and Tafila.

The Ottoman authorities hastened to deal with the situation. A large body of troops was sent by the railway. This force was able to enter the town of Karak on the 10th day of the rising. The management to crush the resistance and ruthlessly inflict heavy casualties on the inhabitants. Although the rising failed and the people suffered considerably, the Ottoman government was soon preoccupied with the war against Italy and declared a general amnesty in Karak.

When World War I came the government introduced military conscription, except in Karak. Since imported goods were cut off, the Ottoman began a policy of confiscating agricultural produce and livestock. Gangs of men were organised to cut down trees to replace coal as the fuel for the Hijaz Railway. In general there was much distress and a scarcity of commodities; the prevalent feeling was one of restlessness, fear, and hate.